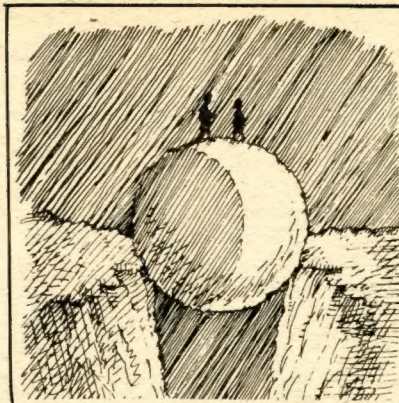




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# ISSUES & EVENTS

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Peter Marcovitz is a Montreal cabbie who stands about 5'7" but who likes to pretend he's 6'4". We'll explain that in a moment.

When he's not driving the streets of downtown Montreal, he prepares for the final year of his law degree studies at McGill which will, as he says, "give me something to fall back on if I ever lose my taxi".

In the four years that he's been driving a hack, he has come up with what must be a happy mix of experiences since he wants to stick at it.

"The worst ride I ever had was the time I drove three drunks to the states when they were throwing-up all the way down," he says. One fare Marcovitz had was so insensitive apparently that he defecated in his cab. "That wasn't fun," the cabbie emphasizes.

"I always wear shoes with laces," Marcovitz continues, "in case I ever have to deliver a child." He's never had occasion to cut the umbilical cord but preparedness, he feels, is always a good thing.

In the good old days when he had his own cab (he now rents), Marcovitz was the fountain of preparedness: "I used to keep two kinds of cigarets, mints, gum, umbrellas, magazines and not just the ordinary *Vogue*, but the French *Vogue* which I used to pick up at the airport, the *New Yorker*, the *Montrealer* which was around at that time."

One of the real joys that he gets out of being a cabbie is conversation. It usually begins with the weather or something very obvious, for example when a fire engine drives by. "The most refreshing thing about being a taxi driver," Marcovitz says with enthusiasm, "is to pick up someone intelligent and just have a nice drive with them."

"But," Marcovitz warns, his keen business sense returning, "it's very bad once you've stopped to continue talking with the person, especially if you're in what's called the 'run'."

For those unfamiliar with the term, the "run" means the fast paced pick up and discharge period during the rush hour when most driving consists of short shuttles in the downtown area.

Not all chit-chat has been friendly, though. "During the Sir George computer incident, I took some students home from a game to Verdun and they kept on thinking that we should turn back so that they could beat up some people at Sir George.

## Mid- night Cab- bie



**Peter Marcovitz tells of the delights  
and disasters of being a Montreal cabbie**

So I kept driving faster and faster!" Marcovitz explains, little beads of sweat curling round his brow.

People generally, it seems, entertain definite class distinctions when in the company of taxi drivers. "I'm reminded," he says, "of that wonderful story in a recent issue of *Playboy*: there's a woman in a taxi, driving along with her daughter and they're passing through a red-light district and the daughter says to her mother 'mommy, who are those ladies waiting outside on the sidewalk?' And the mother tries to ignore the question but the taxi driver says, 'come on lady, she's old enough, tell her.' So the girl says again, 'come on, tell me mommy,' so the mother finally tells her. 'But mommy,' the daughter asks, 'what happens to all the babies?' and the mother replies, 'they all grow up to be taxi drivers!'"

"A lot of people treat me kindly," Marcovitz continues, "but they wouldn't really want to know me outside of my taxi."

Marcovitz likes to avoid discussion when he finds the conversation distasteful. "I

keep an iron bar under the seat," he admits, "but I avoid arguments! I mean when you're taking three big sailors out to the harbour at three in the morning, I just don't feel it makes much sense in trying to set them straight!"

"I almost beat up someone outside of Ben's once," the cabbie remembers. "Fighting, you know, is a fantastic release: you can hit someone and feel a wonderful thrill go through you, from the crown of your head to the soles of your feet," he says.

"I had one person who pulled a knife on me a few weeks ago," Marcovitz recalls, "and he really just wanted to show it to me. But he was so drugged up that depending on his karma, he could have just as well stuck it in me. It wouldn't have mattered to him very much.

"He had a knife that must have been brought back from the Crimea," he continues, "and I turn around to find this knife pointing at me and I'm saying, 'let me see it, let me see it!'"

"I was so upset," Marcovitz exclaims, "he wanted to play the radio loud, loud, loud. But I understand - for him to take a taxi to NDG would be like me going through a thousand years - and I felt badly, but I know I would have just felt worse if he stuck the knife in me," Marcovitz reasons.

He's had a few other experiences which bear chronicling. While he welcomes dogs in his cab, though he shows a preference for friendly ones, he was a little surprised to be handed the fare by a furry fist attached, as he later learned, to a monkey.

Marcovitz has a dream. "What I really would like is a big London cab with an American engine," he says. Failing that he'd settle for a Checker cab. The big thing though is service: "I don't like to see people crouch down when they get in my cab."

Perhaps that would make it a little easier on him too. One of the problems he occasionally comes up against is an angry fare leaving the doors open in the middle of heavy traffic. "I think it's a European custom," he muses.

Marcovitz has suffered at the hands of those who make their mark in life in the genre of the practical joke. This has taken the form of losing his dome light which is enough to deflate any forward thinking taxi driver. He's often been part of a large fleet called into action by a prankster to an unwitting address.

"Myths," happily for Peter, "survive. Because one's height is usually in one's legs people have the impression that I'm bigger than I really am and as a result I'm treated better particularly when I'm driving a Veteran's taxi (Veteran's began with an association of mighty muscled war veterans) because the passenger is afraid that I'll bust his head."

That perhaps explains why he's never been robbed, though he's had one close call. "I pick up two guys on the Main and they had me drive to a very lonely place," he recalls. Then apparently one of them threw his arms around Peter's neck in a strangle hold and said: "Do you have any money?"

The response: "Do you have any money?" Peter Marcovitz says he doesn't know why he said that, but the would-be robbers seemed sufficiently amused to release him and what's more, pay him the fare.

All in all, then, it pays to at least look like 6'4" and have the good sense to humour.



# The Psychic Revolution and the university

Ron Brown



Being a student of religion I am quite often the subject of assault by all manner of sincere persons who refuse to accept the statement that religion is ideally, the most relevant of all academic disciplines, pointing the way out of the limitations of the nineteenth century into the twentieth. But that's not entirely true: physicists seem a lot closer to the absurdity of reality than even the most freaked-out students with their imaginations stretched to the limits (and too often find that they have regressed into a fundamentalism of a sort that makes the most primitive southern Baptist look like a liberal). Only the innocent and naive find refuge and escape in what they call religion; once they lose their innocence they still retain their naivety: theist and atheist are one and the same - although the atheist considers himself more sophisticated. The test which exposes the falseness of that sophistication is to suggest to the devout atheist that, by the power of the spoken word alone, we can influence and project help to others at a distance - even to those whom we have never met. Then stand well back: atheists have an even greater propensity for violence in defense of their beliefs than theists. When he calms down show him how to use a telephone.

Most attacks of religion by sophisticates are similarly misplaced.

One of the saddest periods of history was the second half of the nineteenth century when the world's most eminent scientists resigned their posts in despair: the end of all knowledge had been reached; Newtonian physics applied to all phenomena; there was nothing more to do except fill in the details and graduate students could handle that. Feuerbach, as refined by Hegel, dealt a similar death-blow to "religion". Everything could be understood in terms of causal-effectual linear thought processes; the absurd was the product of false perception. Most of us, one hundred years later, are still operating under these models even though our science (adulated as the final test of truth) has been belying these nineteenth century assumptions for the past seventy years. Still, even science students quite often refuse to accept the irrationality of the electron. But what is genuinely absurd is that we should expect the universe to conform to the laws which govern the operations of one small aspect of our brain.

Now the cry of anguish often expressed by students of religion is the telling mark. "These words are very nice," they tell their professors. "Your argument is sound. But what does it mean? Where does it touch me?" It is an embarrassing moment; let's not be fooled: religion may be the only science and science the only religion, but still, despite that twenty-first century statement, the fear of the apocalypse of the mind still determines much of what we are taught and teach. We cling desperately to the conceptual mind while lamenting alienation, refusing to recognize the source of that alienation. The universe will not oblige man and so we cry, "Foul!" Maybe, if we are liberal enough, we will read Kafka. But that could be the problem: he cannot get into the throne room of the castle and so we assume likewise for ourselves. Somehow, it is more satisfying to beat one's breast at the gate than to kick it open. It is easier to blame the environment for our problems than to change it. We love our failures. It is no coincidence that prophets of doom dominate the best-selling lists of Amerika.

What we have been overlooking, both within religious studies and without, is that religious statements are not statements qua statements: they are reflections of experience. It is understandable that such an important point should go unnoted: the nineteenth century added to the opus of world writing much second-hand reworkings of earlier compendiums. The printing press had provided the rationale for this type of work by its reduction of the word to a unit which could be interchanged with any other unit. At least it gave the philosophers something to do and eventually distorted, almost beyond recognition, the original experiences upon which what we call religion was built. The end result was "rational" theologies and the right wing Ayn Randian thesis that morality and logic have something to do with each other. The B.F. Skinners were naturally misled into believing they could program "morality", seeing that morality was just a sub-system of logic and thus, with sufficient analysis, could be fed into the organism in a systematic manner. Is it any wonder that psychology has such a bad name in academia? While most disciplines have hedged somewhere between 1899 and 1900, psychology has regressed and is currently baffled by the

psychological equivalent of the steam engine.

Religion departments, as they are now constituted, have done little towards alleviating this situation. Previous to the twentieth century the only means to transcendence was through a life-time of devotion to a discipline with no guaranteed results. University departments cannot use such clumsy methods of training students and so religion departments have fallen back on comparative studies; ie. reworking secondhand systems into thirdhand systems. The words get vaguer, the referents emptier, and the students more frustrated. What I propose is that religion departments begin casting about for contemporary means of achieving transcendence instead of poking about in antiquated writings as though to prove that we have learned nothing new in the last few years.

LSD, for example, offered one possibility and failed - largely because it was ignored by those who argued it was better to spend a life-time sitting on a pole in a desert or in a Zen monastery than to mess around with new-fangled chemicals. Professors, who had lectured for years about transcendence, politely dismissed the testimony of their students, driving them out of the universities and into the hands of the lunatic fringes and destroying the possibility of "instant mysticism" - at least by chemical means. It may not have worked anyhow, but the failure to experiment within the universities is a measure of their lack of academic nerve. Even today academic "autopsies" on the psychedelic revolution are avoided, despite the fact that the course of theological and moral history was radically altered during the primitive 'sixties. So much for academic objectivity!

But what if someone were to come along with a method of instruction which did not rely on chemicals or machines and claimed he could train students to experience the truth of revelation for themselves within a week - money back guarantee? The immediate reaction is: "He's just another nut. The twentieth century is remarkable for its ability to produce messiahs. Besides, as we've pointed out earlier, it is impossible to train students in religion unless they are willing to devote their lives. Monasteries already provide that function." But such

arguments fail to take into account another feature of the twentieth century: all is possible, nothing improbable. We are limited by imagination only. All that can suffer are the tomes of contemporary philosophy; but after all they are only books. Knowledge, like the universe, is not very tolerant of whatever system we happen to be labouring under at the moment.

Well, it's already happened. It's very interesting that those who graduated from the Silva Mind Control course are meeting with fear and resistance as they try to explain to their professors that after one week of instruction they have learned, among other things, how to develop a photographic memory, how to program their dreams for problem solving, how to find lost objects, how to control habits, how to "read" a professor's mind during an examination, and how to receive and send images via ESP. The irrefutability of the evidence is in the personal experiences of the graduates themselves, most of whom were extremely skeptical before taking the course. I am still reeling mentally from the shock of experiencing the "impossible" and yet the above is only the beginning. At this moment courses are being prepared to teach languages to students using the same methods so that a student can master a new language within two weeks. And there is no reason why it cannot be extended to other disciplines. The revolution of the seventies may well be the most profound yet. ESP, like television or spaceships, "is impossible, but it works."

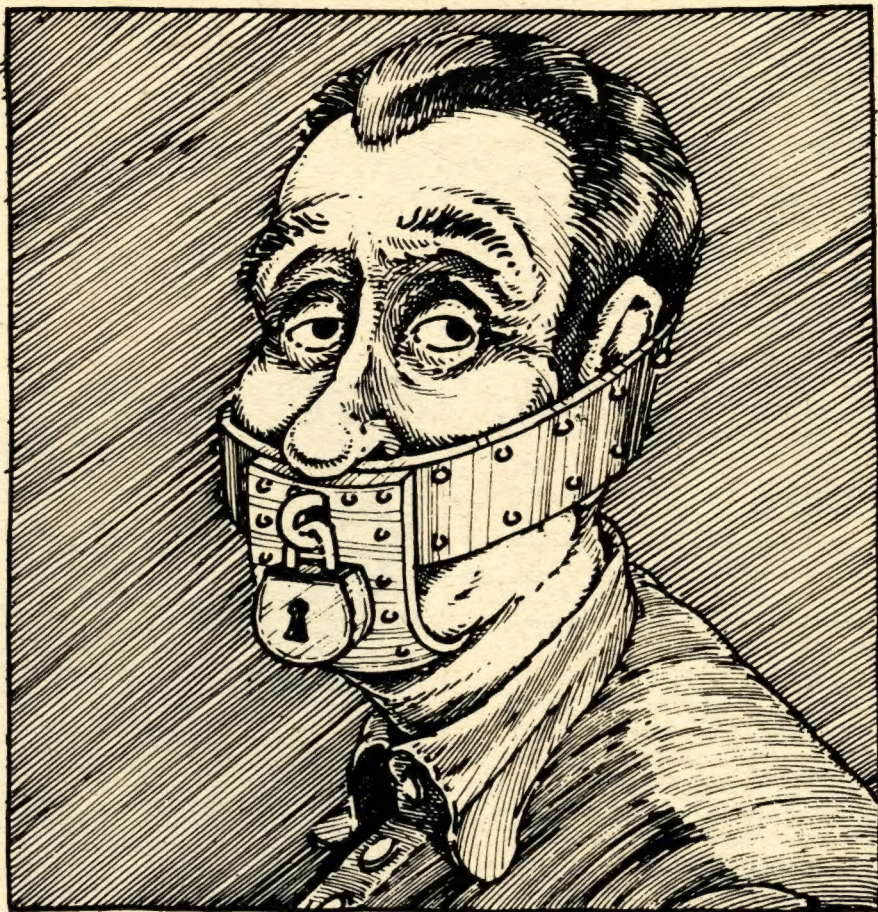
It would be a tragedy of catastrophic proportions if Mind Control were to go the same route as LSD. If the older generation were again to hide behind clever arguments while the young stand on their experiences, the split will be so great that the young will be supermen in contrasts with their ridiculous parents. The tragedy is that this doesn't have to happen. Mind Control can be taught to everyone, regardless of one's beliefs, but fear of radical change can affect one's willingness to take such courses. The fear of many of us who have taken the course is that the movement will fall into the hands of the same nuts that led the last revolution, thus slowing its acceptance by those who need it most.

continued on page 8



# James Bay

## Premier Bourassa evades the six billion dollar question



The James Bay Development Corporation was created by the Bourassa government last spring with a mandate to generate electricity in order to meet a shortage near the end of this decade as forecasted by Hydro Quebec, and to develop natural resources and tourism in an area covering one quarter of the province.

The government has estimated the total cost of all this to be at least \$6 billion to \$7 billion.

Notwithstanding the apparent need for such a project - demand for electrical power doubles every eight to ten years - it seems that Mr. Bourassa decided to proceed before he had all the data normally gathered prior to making final decisions on an undertaking of this magnitude.

Certainly the preliminary ecological task force was commissioned after the decision had been taken (see below). From the economic point of view, if any detailed feasibility studies or cost-benefit analyses have been done, they haven't been made public.

James Bay Corporation president, Pierre Nadeau, said this week that "we won't put an exact dollar figure on it now because we don't have the necessary tools. We know that we can develop electricity at a price which is economical as opposed to other forms (of generating power). But to give an exact figure, you must first wait until you find the way you are going to develop it in its entirety. You have to optimize - bring down the costs - and that's exactly what we are doing now."

He said he thought construction of dams would begin in 1974.

To give some idea of the enormity of the expenditure, McGill economist Kari Levitt pointed out that the total of all foreign investment in Canada, by the latest report, is \$45 billion. So \$6 billion represents close to one eighth of the entire accumulated foreign investment in the country. "All of the money which is borrowed or granted by the government from public funds will have to be repaid by the taxpayer."

Mr. Nadeau's response is that "we are not going up there to build pyramids. We are building something which generates

income; when you generate income, then you pay off your debts."

He denied that borrowing such a large amount would affect Quebec's ability to raise capital on the foreign market in the future. "If you look at the mass of borrowing that's been going through (international markets), certainly there has been more than that (\$6 billion). We are not going to borrow that money in one lump sum from one market; it will be spread over a period of 12 to 15 years."

Hydro Quebec's Annual Report states an average effective cost of borrowing at 9.68% for 1970. Granted that interest rates may drop a few points in the short term, \$1 billion borrowed at 9% yields an interest of \$90 million to be repaid every year. Moreover, at that rate, the principal (the original amount borrowed) will accumulate to a \$2 billion debt in eight to ten years if there is no repayment.

No one has said that the Corporation will borrow \$1 billion at one time. But the figures raise some questions for which the government has not provided any detailed answers.

If the Corporation issues bonds to help finance the project they will have to pay the interest and accumulate funds to repay the principal. If they float a new bond issue to raise money to repay the original debt, they will have to repay the interest. Can they generate sufficient income from the project?

While the mandate of the Corporation was "to explore and exploit" the James Bay area, Nadeau said attempts would be made to attract private industry. As it was only "at a very early stage" he could not name what specific industries would invest, but he foresaw no difficulties here. "If we have the power, chances are industries will establish themselves in Quebec because they will have power at a price which is acceptable to industry."

Asked about the natural resource potential of the area, Mr. Nadeau replied, "there are already three cities which were founded because of the ore in the territory. We have made a study of the potential minerals in the area and we already know of two big iron ore deposits

in the northern part. Chances are there are more minerals up there than have been discovered so far. The only reason that more have not been discovered is that there was no access road."

Nadeau said the project was "a must, whether you do it through hydroelectric power or nuclear power or other means. You are going to have to borrow the money anyway. If we didn't go through with the James Bay project, the province would be in the same position (with an electricity shortage). They would have to build other types of generating facilities."

Levitt, who has worked with the federal government for a number of years, questioned such a large capital expenditure for a single venture. "The figures I have seen on the relative costs of electricity indicate that nuclear power such as they produce at Pickering for Ontario Hydro is cheaper. Furthermore it comes in smaller packages; one doesn't have to put all the eggs in one basket. You can put in just sufficient nuclear stations to meet your incremental needs year by year."

A Montreal Atomic Energy official, Mr. C.P. Bruson, quoted figures showing the cost of producing 2160 MW (megawatts) of power at Pickering was estimated to be \$746 million but would probably be \$800 million when finished. To install a productive capacity of 3000 MW at the Bruce plant had cost \$1.96 billion. In other words, to produce 5160 MW would cost approximately \$2 billion.

Nadeau said ultimately the project would "probably develop between 14,000 and 16,000 MW."

He said part of this would serve Montreal. He admitted that transmission was "expensive, but don't forget, once the dams and transmission lines are built, the water keeps on flowing long after our time, whereas a nuclear plant would have to be renovated, if not destroyed and reconstructed every 25 to 30 years."

Bruson agreed that was the normal lifespan of a nuclear plant, but observed that the power house and generators of a hydro plant would also have to be maintained.

Nadeau insisted it was "not within our mandate to make comparisons between hydro or nuclear." However, he did comment on one alternative. "Are you going to build nuclear plants around cities and risk an awful lot when you know that hydro power is the cleanest power available? Are we going to wait and experiment with nuclear power when we don't know what the answers are? I don't think we should when we have hydro potential."

He said Quebec had 32,000 MW of undeveloped hydro potential whereas Ontario has only 1600 MW. "The only reason that people in Ontario and elsewhere are not going to hydro is that they haven't the potential."

Considering the capital expenditure, however, should we develop hydro power just because we have the potential, asked Bruson. "It seems to be the rationale."

Nadeau cited several difficulties with nuclear power. The plant at Gentilly, Quebec was forced to close because the heavy water was needed at Pickering, Ontario. He said Canada's productive capacity for heavy water was 1600 tons and that Pickering would take 2000. The Glace Bay plant in Nova Scotia had been operating for five years without producing a single pound of heavy water, he said. "Are we going to depend on Russia or the United States for our heavy water?"

Heavy water participates in the kind of nuclear reaction generated by Canadian plants but it is not depleted. Thus it can be stored.

Bruson claimed that Canada would be self-sufficient in two years, and would soon be "world leader" in production of heavy water, which would be exported.

He explained that the "problem with heavy water is just temporary." The situation at Glace Bay was "a managerial fiasco, not a technical problem." He said Canadian General Electric had established a heavy water plant just five miles from Glace Bay which had not reached its rated capacity of 400 tons of heavy water annually, but was expected to do so by next year. He added that two new plants were scheduled to start operating in 1972



The recently-released report of the federal-provincial task force on the environmental impacts of the James Bay project avoids finger-pointing. Its preamble cautions that its mandate "has not been interpreted as answering the question 'From the environmental impact point of view, should this project proceed?' It is understood that the decision to proceed has been taken. This report does not reflect any personal or collective reservations held by the... members as to whether society really needs the project, whether there are more economical and less environmentally disturbing ways of harnessing energy resources to meet Québec's future electrical power requirements, or whether society should strive to restrain its electrical demands rather than increase its supply. It was assumed that these fundamental questions had been adequately considered by the authorities prior to making their decision to proceed." This never-a-backward-step attitude is undoubtedly realistic, but curious in the light of the report's postscript some 56 pages later: "Engineering studies on the James Bay project began many years ago, but this Task Force was not established until after mid-1971. In future, preliminary environmental studies should be initiated much earlier - in effect, concurrent with engineering planning." So much for the adequate consideration of fundamental questions. Of further interest is the fact that the government of Quebec decided to proceed in April 1971, but the appropriate legislation requiring the corporation "to see to the protection of the natural environment and to prevent pollution in the Territory" wasn't enacted until mid July. Yet the writers of the report subscribe wholeheartedly to the resolution passed in 1952 by the International Union for the Protection of Nature: "for all new proposed construction, careful studies of all the resources should be made - if they do not already exist - before any plans for the construction or execution of such an enterprise shall be decided."

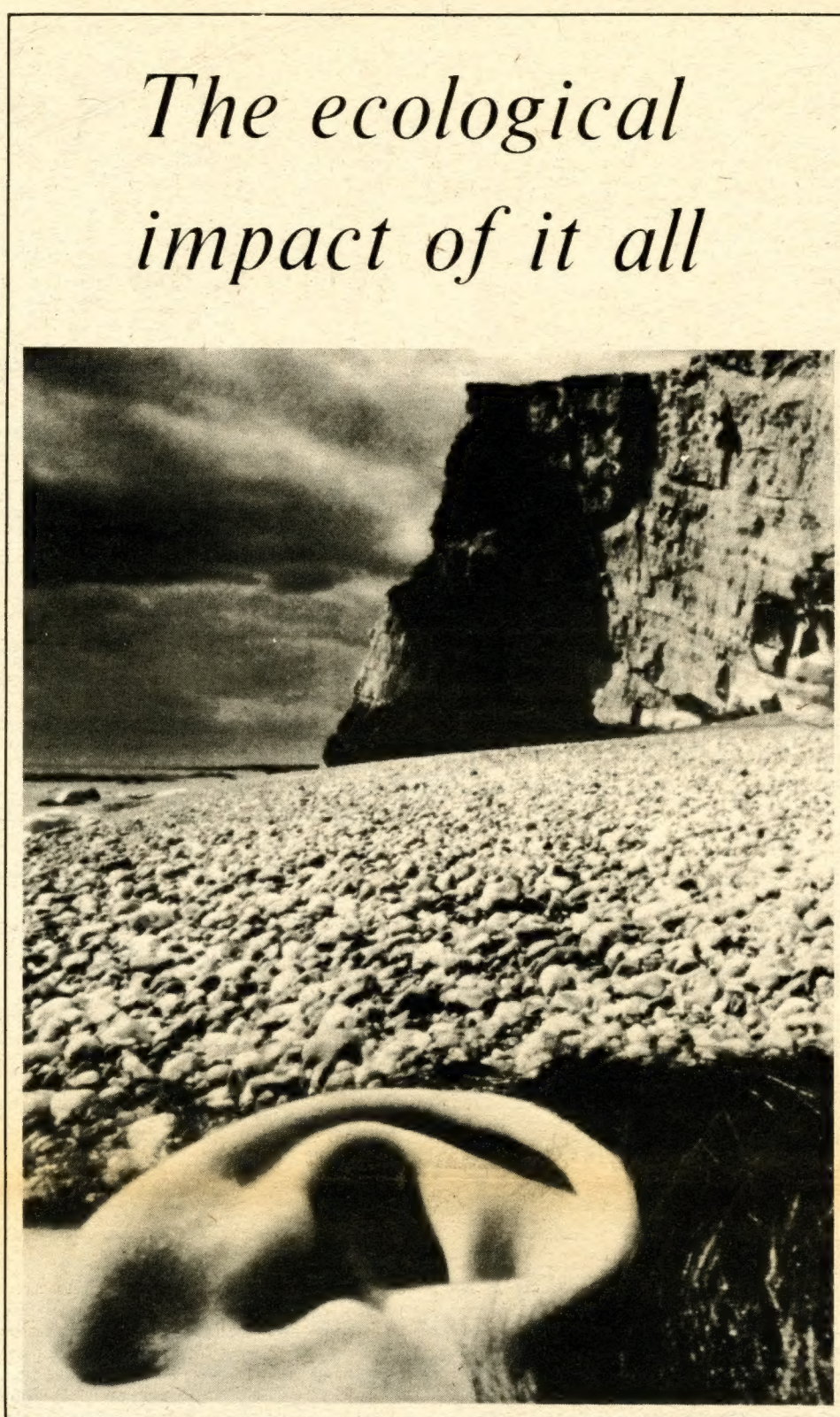
This particular report is only the first of a three-phase study planned by the government. As such it was expected to supply "an initial appraisal of the kind of effects that may be expected, in order to 'set the stage'". The appraisal can hardly be faulted, but one might more accurately liken the task force to local critics than to stage hands, since road construction is already underway. Anyone awaiting an in-depth study will have to wait for phases two and three, since the task force held only thirteen meetings and only four members went on a three-day aerial reconnaissance trip.

The study covers four areas: minerotrophy, dealing with lower or basic orders of the natural system - water, earth, weather, etc.; plant life both on land and in water; fish, animal and bird life; and activities of man, including tourism, archaeology, history.

and 1973 with a capacity of 400 tons per year each.

"What about radioactive waste?" Mr. Nadeau asked. The answer, according to Mr. Bruson, is that spent fuel can be safely stored at the plants. Further, in Canada this waste contained plutonium, a fuel needed for "fast breeder" reactors. He said there will soon be a great demand for plutonium when the world's limited supply of uranium runs dry.

Bruson acknowledged that there are potential dangers with nuclear power, but he said plants must follow very strict safety regulations and he was not aware of any accident to date. He said discussion of defects in American plants does



The project will involve river direction, new reservoirs and change in flow of many rivers. New reservoirs are expected to cause flooding and change in quality and temperature of the water. Diverting rivers can reduce the flow. It is expected that coastline erosion patterns will change - but whether for better or worse no one knows. Some minor weather change is expected, and since the rivers will be regulated the spring runoff will be eliminated, ice break-up will be slower. Based on these impacts the report recommends monitoring and analysis of water quality,

climate, erosion, etc. and even the monitoring of earthquakes, though the area is a "minor damage area".

One problem is what to do with the vegetation that will be flooded. The forests in the area contain about 7 million cords of commercial wood, roughly equivalent to 90% of Quebec's annual production. The report suggests three possibilities: not cutting the trees, which will die, resulting in unaesthetic landscape important to tourism development and in water pollution; cutting down the trees,

not apply to Canada because the nuclear reactions are different.

While the James Bay Corporation was "definitely" going to produce hydro electricity, Mr. Nadeau said, "it could be a mixture of hydro and nuclear or thermal," despite his stated reservations.

What happens after James Bay? Nadeau replied: "By that time, the United States, Britain, maybe Canada will have found an answer to nuclear development which we haven't got."

As for employment, the corporation's information director, Mr. Gauthier, said that "at the peak of the work, around

1976, we think there will be about 20,000 people directly employed. It is very difficult to say that there will be 20,000 employed for 15 years." He said a parliamentary study had mentioned about 125,000 indirect jobs connected with the project.

Kari Levitt considered the ratio of jobs created to capital invested "a very unfavourable one". She maintains that there would be "a lot more jobs" involved in the construction of public transit, housing and sewage treatment plants.

Mr. Gauthier claims "there is a new trend in tourism. You have, for instance, in Africa, for those who can afford it, excursions in the country, not to kill the animals, but just to go out and see

which would still leave polluting vegetation in the water; or the more total commercial cutting. Where groundwater levels are raised trees will also die. In the light of this, a thorough study of water pollution is called for, with due attention to "vegetation aesthetics" and the control of forest fires.

Effects on fish are seen to be as follows: an increase of predatory fish due to larger quantities of organic and mineral nutrients; followed by "fluctuations of the reservoirs which will be particularly detrimental to the benthic (bottom of the water) fauna and to the spawning grounds of fish." The report also mentions nitrogen supersaturation below spillways which is harmful to fish. There seems some worry about the fate of the giant speckled trout since it's a prime tourist attraction.

In addition, "Sturgeon is an important species and it will be affected, perhaps very seriously whereas undesirable and tolerant species will undoubtedly increase considerably at the expense of the valuable species." The report points out that the location of such species as sturgeon, lake trout, whitefish and walleye isn't definitely known. Studies of fish and their habitat are rated urgent.

As for mammals, the report predicts "The creation of reservoirs will definitely result in a net loss of the habitat of the caribou and moose. An air inventory of those animals is recommended, as well as determining their seasonal use of vegetation and their migratory routes. It appears that beaver will not be greatly affected by the development.

The report points out that since the James Bay wetlands provide a place for a wide variety of migratory birds (geese particularly) the project "could have international as well as local repercussions." In addition, sociological considerations are important: "The importance of the waterfowl harvest - a traditional activity - as a source of protein, revenue and cultural fulfillment must therefore be determined in terms of both quality and quantity." Again, extensive production, migration and hunting data are proposed.

Finally the report considers the human element, noting that the project will affect about 6,000 people (90% Indians). The report states: "Indians in the area are, economically and politically, strongly dependent on white man's society. Fishing, hunting and trapping are still important social and economic activities in the life of the region but the Indians are no longer as economically dependent on them as some people think. Their economic dependence on the white man is characterized by this deficiency in traditional income and the availability of social welfare; their political dependence is expressed through the Quebec Indian Association." The report goes on to pre-

*continued on page 10*

what nature is and see the animals in their own domain."

Levitt commented from her experience with government development. "It's usually something they say when they can't think of anything else."

Neither Levitt nor Bruson could oppose the government's plan, because they have no information.

While road construction in James Bay has already started and one Manpower official said he expects up to 14 new contracts for this summer, Nadeau said details should be released by the end of April.



**PART 1 — A layman's guide to meditation**

**PART 2 — Some job possibilities**

**PART 3 — You are what you eat**

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## The Beginner's *Survival kit*

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### PART 1

by George Marshall

An interesting picture appeared in a recent article entitled The Japanese Boom (*News-week, U.S.A., February 15, 1971*) describing the massive expansion of Japanese industry and commerce over the past fifteen years. It showed the leader of a large Japanese industrial complex performing his daily morning Zen meditation practice prior to departure to his office from which he directs a multi-million dollar business. There is, of course, no special causative relationship between meditation and successful business practices. What is interesting is that we in the West have usually, and mistakenly, associated the practice of meditation with the man of retreat and contemplation and not with the man of action, the worldly man. This division, which conceptually and emotionally separates spirit and action and prevents their synthesis, is a block to understanding the practical importance of meditation and increased awareness to activities in the industrial and business arenas of the West. There is increasing evidence that meditation, not associated with any particular life style or set of religious beliefs, but as a practice, can help clear thinking, increase awareness of emotions and their confusion and allow for clearer perception of reality and self. If this is so then leaders in industry and business should consider meditation as a means of maintaining equilibrium and furthering growth in the face of increased transience, uncertainty and chaos (*Future Shock, Toffler*). Chaos and uncertainty can be the occasion, the vehicle, for great creativity and productivity. However, increased chaos and uncertainty require that we be that much more aware and cool headed. We must, therefore, carefully and openly, consider the individual and

collective tools we can use to accomplish this end. Meditation, it appears, is one of those tools.

#### **Recent research findings - dispelling misconceptions.**

The state of consciousness induced by meditation differs physiologically, experientially and experimentally from states of sleep, hypnosis, auto-suggestion and normal waking states. In a study of the physiological effects

of Transcendental Meditation by Wallace (1970) oxygen consumption, heart rate, skin resistance and brain wave patterns were recorded in fifteen subjects who had been meditating for six months to three years, before, during and after meditation. During meditation oxygen consumption decreased, heart rate decreased, skin resistance increased (decreases in skin resistance are associated with anxiety and alarm reactions), and alpha rhythm brain waves associated with

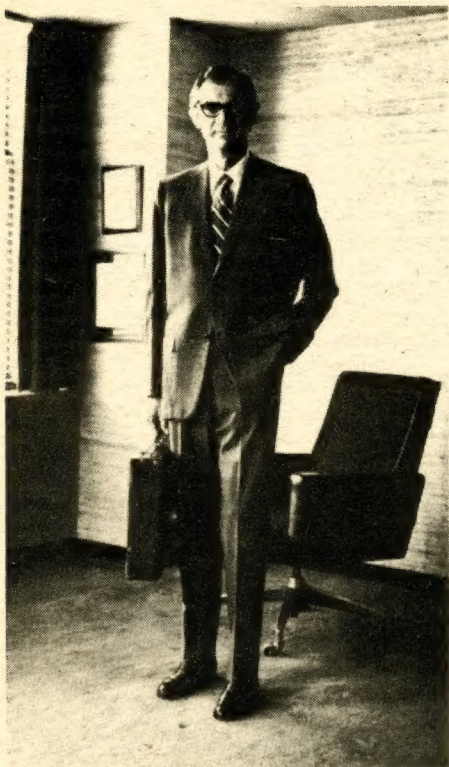
states of relaxation, increased in regularity and amplitude. Similar findings have been reported by Japanese investigators of Zen Monks (Kasamatsu and Hirai, 1966). Brain waves were recorded continuously through all stages, before during and after Zazen (Zen sitting meditation) with opened eyes. In addition, pulse rate, respiration and skin resistance were recorded. Four groups of subjects were tested: 22 persons with no meditation experience, 20 disciples with five years, 12 disciples with five to twenty years, and 16 priests with twenty years experience. Alpha waves were observed within fifty seconds after the beginning of meditation and increased in amplitude. There were no similarities between brain patterns in hypnotic trance (called "Sanran" or confusion by followers of Zen) and brain wave changes during Zen. One extremely interesting finding was that a repetitive click stimulus is adapted to by normal Ss very rapidly but not by Zen priests. They remain in a receptive state of consciousness while cerebral excitation is gradually lowered -- that is, they are aware and calm at one and the same time.

Some immediately relevant findings for industrial and business leaders are reported in a recent article in the London Hospital Times (May 1, 1970). Transcendental meditation has favorable effects on hypertension. And, of central importance are its effect on the quality of every day life; it has been found to "... increase energy and efficiency in performing any kind of work; increased tranquility of mind coupled with decreased physical and mental tension; partial or complete loss of desire for hallucinogenic and similar drugs, including alcohol; increased creativity, productivity, intuitiveness. . . . ; better mobilization of body resources to meet adverse circumstances. . . ."



*continued*





### What Meditation is and is not

Teachers of meditation avoid giving descriptions of the actual process of different meditation practices because it is simple, subtle, on a feeling level, concerned with telling us essentially how to do nothing, how to quiet the mind so that we have more energy to do something, and, therefore, difficult to describe and easy to misinterpret. Like other forms of learning which are of central importance, meditation can only be known by doing and not by reading about it. Much of the writing on meditation is aimed at telling people what it is not.

### Meditation is not concentrating or contemplating

Since I am a psychologist, people often think I can help them and sometimes I suggest that they learn how to meditate. Many times people reply, "Oh! I already meditate a lot". I think, however, people are usually referring to those times when they are being quiet and are thinking, contemplating or concentrating. But, this is not meditation. It is not concentrating even quietly on the solution of a problem or resolution of a mystery or enjoying nature although all these things can become meditative if meditation becomes a natural part of one's daily life. The other interesting quality to the above response is that if the person feels they are already meditating then they will not be receptive and open to learning how to do it. They already think they know and not being open and receptive and empty prevents us from learning. So there is a danger in thinking that we know something that we do not know.

### Meditation is not a form of therapy

Although meditation has therapeutic effects it is not wise to think of it as self applied therapy. In fact it is unwise to expect anything of it. It should, as a practice, become as natural to do and as unself-conscious as eating, going to the toilet, laughing, or playing games. And, it cannot develop this way if we are conscious that we are using it to "cure" ourselves. You are not trying to be yourself, the therapist, helping yourself, the patient but gently learning to make contact with yourself. There are some similarities between certain forms of therapy and the analogies are instructive. But, that is all an analogy is; an incomplete model of another process. In the book by Naranjo and Ornstein (1971) **On the Psychology of Meditation** they describe quite thoroughly different forms of meditation and their relationship to therapeutic practices in the West and the findings of experimental psychology. One model which Naranjo and Ornstein do not discuss is Desensitization Therapy based on progressive relaxation and conditioning techniques. The model is instructive. In desensitization therapy the patient is taught how to relax using progressive relaxation techniques; concentrating on different parts of the body and first

tensing that part and then relaxing it. It is impossible to be in a state of anxiety and a state of relaxation at one and the same time. This seemingly obvious and simple fact allows for powerful effects. Let us assume someone is claustrophobic. The thought of closed in spaces will be less anxiety provoking than actually being in a closet. The therapist constructs with the patient an "anxiety hierarchy" of thoughts and actions from the least to the most anxiety provoking. The process of therapy is to induce relaxation, introduce the least anxiety provoking stimulus and work through the hierarchy to the most anxiety provoking. The patient is told to not allow himself to experience anxiety by trying to go through the hierarchy any more rapidly than he can in a relaxed state. Psychiatrists report successful treatment with simple and complex problems.

How is the above another model of meditation? During meditation thoughts occur. They intrude upon the meditation and upon the quiet. You do not attempt to avoid them or generate them in meditation but allow them to flow out as readily as they flow in. It is quite natural that many of these thoughts which bubble up into consciousness are related to things that are bothering you; preoccupations and anxieties. However, you are in a state of deep rest and are, therefore, provided with the experience of the disturbing thought or feeling when relaxed. It is re-experienced in a new light, quite naturally and organically. It bubbles to the surface when it is ready.



Meditation can be viewed as a way of clearing the nervous system of junk, disturbing thoughts and anxieties which are a waste of energy; emptying yourself, opening yourself, giving yourself a mind clear, clearing the big computer so you can keep computing, operating, functioning and not remain cluttered with thoughts of the past and premonitions of the future; a practice to allow us to experience what is now and create and expend our energies in the present.

Nan-in a Japanese master during the Meiji era (1868-1912), received a university professor who came to inquire about Zen. Nan-in served tea. He poured his visitor's cup full and then kept pouring. The professor watched the overflow until he no longer could restrain himself. "It is overfull. No more will go in!"

"Like this cup," Nan-in said, "you are full of your own opinions and speculations. How can I show you Zen unless you first empty your cup?"

(from Paul Reps, **Zen Flesh and Zen Bones**, 1957).

### Meditation is not mystical or esoteric

Because meditation came from the East it is often associated with things mystical,

esoteric, impractical and reclusive. This is unfortunate because it obviously has great practical application. For many of us early associations with the religious and spiritual were quite negative and we tend to reject out of hand anything that has been associated with the spiritual. Again, this is being closed, fixed and not open and simply denies us the opportunity to learn. If after you have experienced fully a practice and then feel it is not for you, this contains some logic, some rationality. Meditation need have no association with religious institutions or be practiced in a monastery, Zen or otherwise. It is a very personal thing.

### Meditation requires no special body positions, diet, etc.

Meditation does not require assuming any difficult body positions such as the full lotus. Any comfortable position is quite adequate. Macrobiotic diets or other changes in food habits are not necessary.

### Meditation is not a form of self-hypnosis, auto-suggestion, or sleep.

A passage from Wallace (1970) clearly makes the point.

The physiological state attained in transcendental meditation is different from states induced by hypnosis or auto-suggestion. Conflicting studies characterize hypnotic sleep by either an increase, a decrease, or no change at all in heart rate, blood pressure, skin resistance and respiration rate. The results of these studies and others indicate that the physiological changes induced during hypnosis vary in the same way as in different emotional states observed during wakefulness. Hypnotic sleep following the suggestion of complete relaxation produced no noticeable change in  $O_2$  consumption. Many different EEG patterns have been reported during hypnosis, but most are identical with wakefulness patterns and all appear to be different from the patterns observed during meditation.

### What is Meditation

The only way of knowing what meditation is, is to practice a form of it. The needs of people differ and, therefore, it can only be transmitted, when it comes right down to the point that you are willing to try it, by personal instruction. I can only try to give you the idea of what it is. As one student of mine wrote, "Meditation is like learning to ride a bicycle. 1. You balance yourself on the seat. 2. You hold onto the handle bars and begin to pedal. 3. You lose your balance and fall off. 4. You begin at step 1 again and you keep going back to step 1 until you don't lose your balance and you don't fall off. When we meditate we: 1. get into a comfortable sitting position. 2. Close our eyes. 3. Begin the mantra. 4. Lose the mantra and start to daydream. 5. Begin at step three again and keep going back



George Marshall (inset), assistant professor of psychology, gives an executive seminar on avoiding u

to step 3 until we don't lose the mantra and we don't start to day dream."

The student was practicing Transcendental Meditation. Not all forms of meditation use mantra or call for you to close your eyes. I recently spent three days with Chogyam Trungpa Rinpoche, a Tibetan Buddhist Monk and a very wise man. I received my initiation into the Tibetan form of meditation from Kesang, a young American woman who works with Rinpoche. Meditative practices which include mantras (simple sounds) and other means of emptying the mind are to Tibetan Buddhism like jewels on a sword; the sword is not a better weapon because of the jewels and the jewels may flash in your eyes and distract you. This is not to say that meditation practices which use mantra are bad. If you have the proper attitude of acceptance and not really expecting or wanting anything, then the mantra will not distract you and you will be able to use it effectively. But, if you feel that the mantra can do miraculous things for you or provide you with incredible powers





then it will mislead you like any other image, thought, icon or symbol which becomes fixed by inappropriate use.

I quote from Rinpoche's superbly instructive book, **Meditation in Action**.

The cross-legged posture is the one generally adopted in the East, and if one can sit in that position, it is preferable to do so. Then one can train oneself to sit down and meditate anywhere, even in the middle of a field, and one need not feel conscious of having a seat or of trying to find something to sit on. Also, the physical posture does have a certain importance. For instance, if one lies down this might inspire one to sleep; if one stands one might be inclined to walk. But for those who find it difficult to sit cross-legged, sitting on a chair is quite good, and, in fact, in Buddhist iconography the posture of sitting on a chair is known as the **Maitreya asana**, so it is quite acceptable. The important thing is to keep the back straight

so that there is no strain on the breathing. And for the breathing itself it is not a matter of concentrating, as we have already said, but of trying to become one with the feeling of breath. At the beginning some effort is needed, but after practicing for a while the awareness is simply kept on the verge of the movement of breath; it just follows it quite naturally and one is not trying particularly to bind the mind to breathing. One tries to feel the breath - outbreathing, inbreathing, outbreathing, inbreathing - and it usually happens that the outbreathing is longer than the inbreathing, which helps one to become aware of space and the expansion of breathing outwards.

It is also very important to avoid becoming solemn and to avoid the feeling that one is taking part in some special ritual. One should feel quite natural and spontaneous, and simply try to identify oneself with the breath. That is all there is to it, and there are no ideas or analysing involved. Whenever thoughts arise, just observe them as **thoughts**, rather than as being a subject. What usually

happens when we have thoughts is that we are not aware that they are thoughts at all. Supposing one is planning one's next holiday trip: one is so engrossed in the thoughts that it is almost as though one were already on the trip and one is not even aware that these are thoughts. Whereas, if one sees that this is merely thought creating such a picture, one begins to discover that it has a less real quality. One should not try to suppress thoughts in meditation, but one should just try to see the transitory nature, the translucent nature of thoughts. One should not become involved in them, nor reject them, but simply observe them and then come back to the awareness of breathing. The whole point is to cultivate the acceptance of everything, so one should not discriminate or become involved in any kind of struggle. That is the basic meditation technique, and it is quite simple and direct. There should be no deliberate effort, no attempt to control and no attempt to be peaceful. This is why breathing is used. It is easy to feel the breathing, and one has no need to be self-conscious or to try and do anything. The breathing is simply available and one should just feel that. That is the reason why technique is important to start with. This is the primary way of starting, but it generally continues and develops in its own way. One sometimes finds oneself doing it slightly differently from when one first started, quite spontaneously. This is not classified as an advanced technique or a beginner's technique. It simply grows and develops gradually.

And, further on Rinpoche writes, There is a story in Tibet about a thief who was a great fool. He stole a large sack of barley one day and was very pleased with himself. He hung it up over his bed, suspended from the ceiling, because he thought it would be safest there from rats and other animals. But one rat was very cunning and found a way to get to it. Meanwhile the thief was thinking, 'Now, I'll sell this barley to somebody, perhaps my next-door neighbour, and get some silver coins for it. Then I could buy something else and then sell that at a profit. If I go on like this I'll soon be very rich, then I can get married and have a proper home. After that I could have a son. Yes, I shall have a son! Now what name shall I give him?' At that moment the moon had just risen and he saw the moonlight shining in through the window onto his bed. So he thought, 'Ah, I shall call him Dawa' (which is the Tibetan word for moon). And at that very moment the rat had finished eating right through the rope from which the bag was hanging, and the bag dropped on the thief and killed him. Similarly, since we haven't got a son and we don't even know 'Who am I?', we should not explore the details of such fantasies. We should not start off by expecting any kind of reward. There should be no striving and no trying to achieve anything. One might then feel, 'Since there is no fixed purpose and there is nothing to attain, wouldn't it be rather boring? Isn't it rather like just being nowhere? Well, that is the whole point. Generally we do things because we want to achieve something; we never do anything without first thinking, 'Because...'. 'I'm going for a holiday because I want to relax, I want a rest.' 'I am going to do such-and-such because I think it would be interesting.' So every action, every step we take, is conditioned by Ego. It is conditioned by the illusory concept of 'I', which has not even been questioned. Everything is built around that and everything begins with **because**. So that is the whole point. Meditating without any purpose may sound boring, but the fact is we haven't sufficient courage to go into it and just give it a try. Somehow we have to be courageous.

By this brief description of meditation and its effects, business and industrial leaders may be able to visualize applications. We must seek knowledge where it exists and not be distracted by false dichotomies. We need to create a synthesized body of knowledge with roots in many diverse sources of nourishment to support the essential unification of mankind. Business and industrial leaders obviously serve an important central role in this regard and have the responsibility of increasing their own awareness and consciousness in order to be able to make ever wiser and more rapid choices which are economically, socially and psychologically synergetic, that is, beneficial for others and themselves.

## PART 2

### Possibilities: Rail

Canadian Pacific Railway will employ students in some of their hotels this summer. Applicants must be at least 18 years of age by the time of employment.

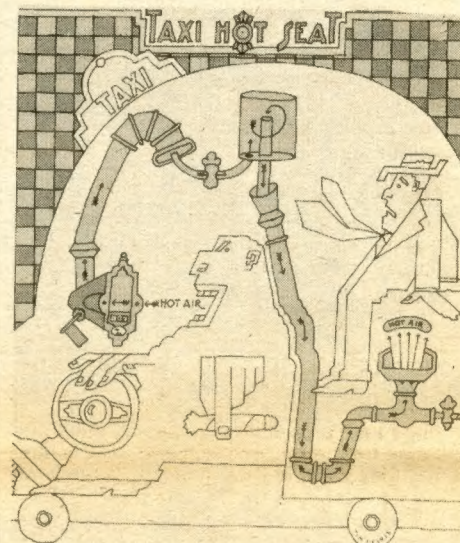
While you can apply to any hotel, including the Chateau Champlain, the two hotels listed below are the major ones for summer employment. Apply to the manager by mail giving name, address etc. If you are bilingual say so.

**Mr. I Petrak,**  
**Banff Springs Hotel,**  
**Banff, Alberta.**

**Mr. L.M. Margeson,**  
**Chateau Lake Louise**  
**Lake Louise, Alberta.**

CP is also taking applications for work in the railway yards. **Phone Carol Beaulieu** at 861-6811 for application forms.

A spokesman for Canadian National said it is unlikely that students would be hired this summer. However, those who wish to try may apply behind Central Station near the taxi stand between 9 and 11:45 am.



### Possibilities: Car

According to Peter Marcovitz (see page 1), taxis are a good source of summer "pocket money", though he wouldn't recommend it to everyone as a full-time job. Assuming you have a chauffeurs permit, the next step is to go to City Hall where you have to sit an exam with questions ranging from Montreal streets, French and English languages, churches, hospitals, hotels. If successful at this stage, proceed to Diamond, Veterans, etc (in phone book) to find out what and where cars are available (from private garages - the taxi associations don't own the cabs) and then with the cab present yourself to your favourite taxi association where you register and then, God willing, you're a taxi driver.

## Jobs

### Library - Cataloguing

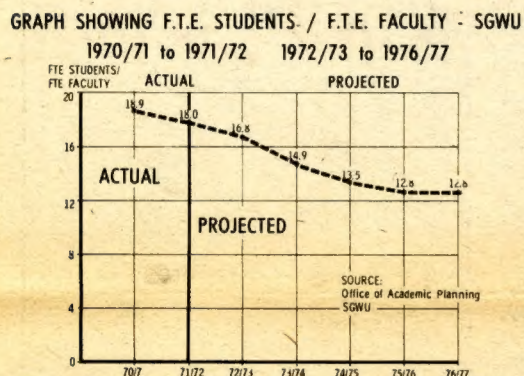
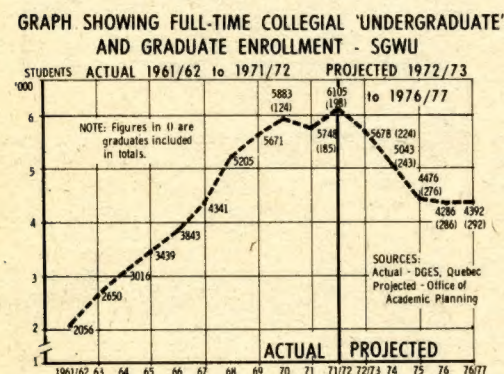
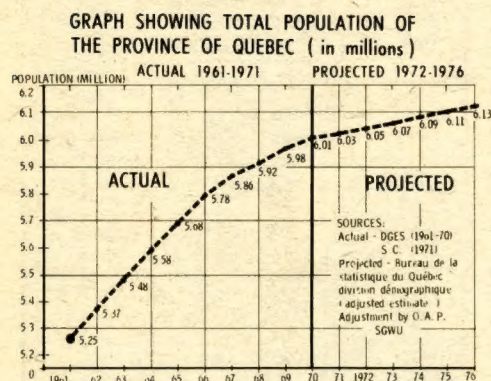
Senior Assistant - LAD  
Bachelor's degree or equivalent; Library Technician's two-year diploma would be an advantage. Supervisory and cataloguing experience essential.

### Bookstore

Cashier (male or female) OF2  
Full time position, must have experience.  
**For further information call the Personnel Department at 879-4373.**



# The State of the University



The University has come through the past two years of financial stringency without incurring a major deficit, and indications are that we will be able to maintain the same position in 1972-73. Also, the government has accepted inclusion in our faculty strength for this year of the 25 positions that it seemed earlier might not be covered. The Principal made this statement to a meeting of faculty and administrators on Tuesday, March 21.

After comparing this situation with the serious financial problems faced by Laval, McGill and Sherbrooke, Dr. O'Brien turned to look at the future. He noted the projected levelling off of the population of Quebec (Graph 1). This must affect enrolment in the Quebec universities. However it was not possible to provide as reliable specific figures for either the anglophone population, that a debatable definition, or the age group of particular interest to us.

Taking this trend into account, Dr. O'Brien next presented a projection of day enrolment at SGWU (Graph 2). He pointed to the drop by 1975 to the 4,000-4,500 level, and commented that he did not expect any major increase in evening intake to compensate for this; it was to be hoped, however, that we could maintain evening enrolment at approximately the present level.

This projected day enrolment was based on the assumption that we would maintain our present share of available students. In this connection, he emphasized that we had to face up to three problems: the signs that more students would not go on directly to university from CEGEP; the increase in the number of

students leaving the province; and the opening up of McGill admissions.

Yet it was essential that SGWU continue to obtain its present share of students. With such an enrolment, he believed, we could maintain our present faculty strength, and he presented a chart (Chart 3), to show what effect this would have on the student/faculty ratio. (This ratio is based on all students, full-time, part-time and partial, and all faculty, both full-time and part-time). The present ratio was 18.0; by 1975 it would drop to 12.8, which was, in fact, close to a norm of 13.0 that should prove acceptable to government.

This drastic change from the pressures we have known, Dr. O'Brien said, provided the University with a major opportunity for improvement, an opportunity that must be grasped if we were to remain viable and, indeed, survive. The decisions about how to make the most of the opportunity must come from the faculties and departments. They would initiate new and interesting programs with drawing power. Certainly, we would not attract students if what we offered was just a replica of McGill. There was also an opportunity to increase contact with individual students, and to improve teaching. Thirdly, we must pay attention to the "quality of life" at the University, ensuring that SGWU was a lively and interesting place to come to.

Dr. O'Brien also referred briefly to our negotiations with Loyola, stating that he had every expectation that the two institutions would join together. This, too, would offer interesting opportunities for program development, but it did not change the basic need - the new university would have to prove itself as an attracti-

ve and therefore a worthwhile element within the Quebec university system. He added that the government, which is now engaged in the coordination of that system, was showing real appreciation of the SGWU contribution to it.

In the discussion which followed the Principal's presentation, reference was made to the need to get Quebec approval of any new honours program or new degree. However, much could still be done at the major or joint-major level, and this could proceed parallel with any submission to Quebec.

The importance of evening enrolment was stressed; evening degree students were now included in the calculation for Quebec grants.

Dr. O'Brien said, in answer to a question, that we should consider further opening up day courses to part-time students as the pressure of full-time day enrolment eased. He also stressed the need for flexibility through the establishment of as many half-courses as possible, and the desirability of making arrangements that would allow students to enter the university in January.

There was considerable discussion about the effect of maintaining a stable faculty level. Would this harm or improve academic quality? There was a danger of our arriving at an almost totally tenured faculty, and it might well be necessary to reserve some position for visiting professors or to make certain contacts formally non-renewable. The Principal pointed out that, just as the levelling off of enrolments was not purely an SGWU problem, other universities must be facing the same implications and problems.

continued from page 2

## PART 3

### Nutrition

There exists a need in Montreal, particularly among the poor, for proper nutrition counselling and for supplementing existing diets. Several reports last year showed extensive malnutrition and illness among pupils in underprivileged area schools; an infant mortality rate of 35.1 per 1000 in underprivileged areas, twice that of other areas; and the percentage of underprivileged children with intelligence quotients under 80% three times that of higher income groups.

What does I.Q. have to do with diet? This excerpt from a brief by Mrs. Agnes Higgins of the Montreal Diet Dispensary indicates the benefits of proper nutrition: "Recent research has reported that the most rapid period of growth of the brain is during the third trimester of pregnancy. If the nutrition of the mother is inadequate during this period, the number of brain cells in the fetus can be reduced by as much as 60% and the infants thus affected grow to maturity with an intellectual capacity significantly below normal... Apart from the genetics of the individual, nutrition is the most important environmental factor responsible for individual differences in physical and mental growth and development.

"The Montreal Diet Dispensary found it its prenatal nutrition study at two maternal clinics at the Royal Victoria Hospital - including over 1500 cases - that by adding milk to the mother's diet, the results were phenomenal. The average birthweight of the babies of the mothers in these clinics was equivalent to those born to the private patients in the same hospital. The neonatal mortality rate was one-third of the rate for the province of Quebec."

I have submitted an O.F.Y. project which will send out interviewers to locate and gain permission of pregnant women for interviews. The interviewer will try to make the woman aware of the importance of proper nutrition and motivate her to see a nutritionist at the Montreal Diet Dispensary.

At the Dispensary, a diet history is taken by a nutritionist to determine the mother's daily food intake during the past twenty-four hours. This information is cross-checked with a food list and, if necessary, further checked by questioning about the kinds and amounts of food purchased for the family. Caloric and protein values of the diet are then calculated.

The unique factor in establishing an estimate of nutrient requirements is that in addition to normal needs, individual needs are also assessed. These might include specific conditions of protein deficiency, an adjustment for mothers who are 5% or more underweight, or who are undergoing stress.

If the woman cannot afford the necessary extra food the dispensary provides a supplement of milk, eggs and oranges.

Nine people are needed for this project: eight interviewers and a secretary. The interviewers should be female and preferably bilingual. Four should be fluent in French, two in English and one each in Greek and Italian. The secretary can be male or female and must have a working knowledge of French and English.

Those interested should leave their names and addresses either at the Dean of Students' Office or at the Food Co-op, Room H-357.

Herwig Jensen

Putting all that aside, there is no reason why, at this stage of development towards the fully human, we cannot create courses in "applied religion" - thus bringing religion departments back out of the void of theory and into the front lines of action. In my view, students in such courses would learn Mind Control or some equivalent discipline during the first week of class and then spend the rest of the year in learning how to apply their new found abilities, developing their own "theological" and "ethical" framework as they go, firmly rooted in their experiences. Besides collecting "A's" in all their other courses, such students would be the first fully-trained psychics to graduate from universities. Those who conclude that all this is a put-on or the results of lunatic ravings should carefully watch newspapers for the next year.

The religious consequences, let alone the medical, psychological, philosophical, literary, and educational, will be phenomenal. All that would be required of the professor is that he have a sharp eye for fanaticism and elitism and the ability to correct such aberrations. This is not so revolutionary; after all, most academic departments have "field work" and application in practical concerns. So why can't religion departments actively work to create supermen instead of just reading theories about theories about potentials?

This is 1972; it's about time we got back on the path of developing the new being that was begun two thousand years ago. If Mind Control proves a failure, we can search further. The time for argument has ended. We must begin to live with our entire being. The kids will anyhow.

By the way, I'm a conservative graduate. You should hear what the enthusiasts are saying.

## Zimbabwean to Sir George

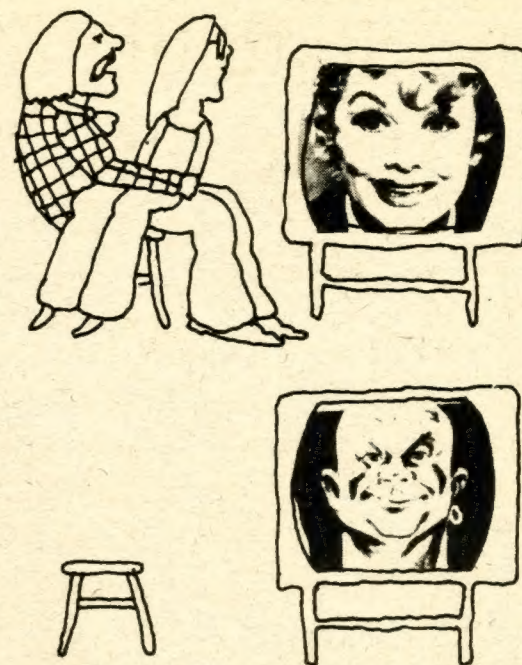
The Zimbabwe Students Association (Toronto) in cooperation with various University and Community groups throughout Canada is sponsoring a Rhodesian Underground spokesman to visit Canada.

The spokesman, Mr. Henry Hamadziripi will visit SGWU and McGill for a talk on March 27.

Hamadziripi has a longstanding reputation as a political activist, and was one of the co-founders of the African Youth League in 1956 which became the centre of radical activism in white-ruled Rhodesia. It was succeeded by the African National Congress in 1957. Hamadziripi was arrested in 1959. He spent four years in detention. Since then, he has been a member of the Supreme Council of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in which he has served as the Head of the Political Department and as its current Secretary of Finance.



# CHOM owner Geoff Stirling on what's wrong with television and how it could be improved

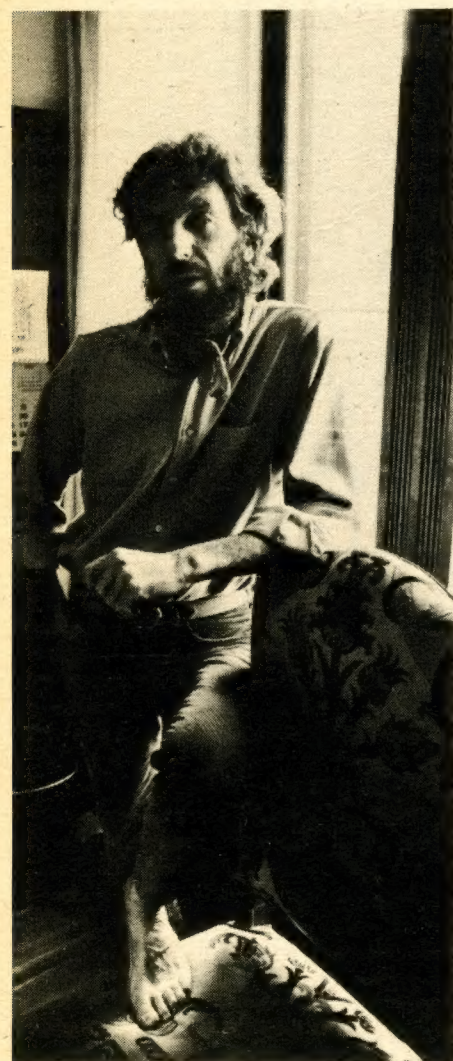


For those new at the game of buying radio and TV stations, here's a brief summary of the investment struggle for CFCF. Since a government order-in-council came down with an edict that it wasn't cultural cricket for foreign interests to own Canadian media facilities, the British owned Canadian Marconi company was ordered to sell CFCF.

Since that time the bidding has been fast but confusing. Bushnell Communications of Ottawa first bid for the facilities but when the CRTC refused Bushnell's bid to purchase cable, the essential ingredient in TV profits and sustenance for conventional TV, the deal fell through.

It fell through at some cost to Bushnell which lost its four million dollar deposit to Marconi.

Radio station CHUM of Toronto joined the bidding. Here again CRTC set conditions which made the prospects of owning the Montreal CTV outlet less appealing when it insisted that the new bidders drop some of their other broadcast interests.



Since the 1968 order, the deadline for Marconi to sell has been extended several times. New bidders have emerged, ranging from Marconi vice-president Don Martz' own attempts to gain local control with local investors and CFCF staff to the Canadian Arena Company's bid. Now under consideration is the bid from Multiple Access of Toronto.

The most interesting bid to emerge from the race to win the 'licence to print money', as Lord Thomson once put it, has come from CKGM-CHOM owner Geoff Stirling, who questions the whole business of using public airwaves to print money for the TV owners.

"Price," minced Stirling, "seems to be the only consideration. Nobody has considered programming or any kind of philosophy for the TV station.

"The Bronfmans, for example, haven't even considered what they're going to do with CFCF except have hockey and as many damn commercials as they can possibly have.

"What is the motive of the company?" Stirling asks. "Basically that's where the whole thing gets started." Stirling freely admits that this questions basic assumptions about free enterprise but wonders whether or not free enterprise is something we can still afford. He sees the CBC as an essential means of pulling the country together, on a national level and this leaves community communicating, he feels, to the local private outlets.

"The community station can't just be a carbon copy of American stations, running syndicated programs from the States," he says. "You can't sit down now for three or four hours to watch something that is vitally interesting to the community.

"Now there may be only 30,000 people who want to watch this sort of programming but why can't they watch it? Stirling looks back to the October crisis and asks why that couldn't be a five hour show every day.

"You can't operate a channel like a grocery store. It's a cultural thing and God knows, for the future of Montreal and the future of Quebec, it's vital that the media have a plan, a philosophy to work with.

"TV has become a medium for commercials," Stirling says, and what it should be doing as a medium, he feels, is tying the community together. And by tying the community together, Stirling simply means "letting the community be heard".

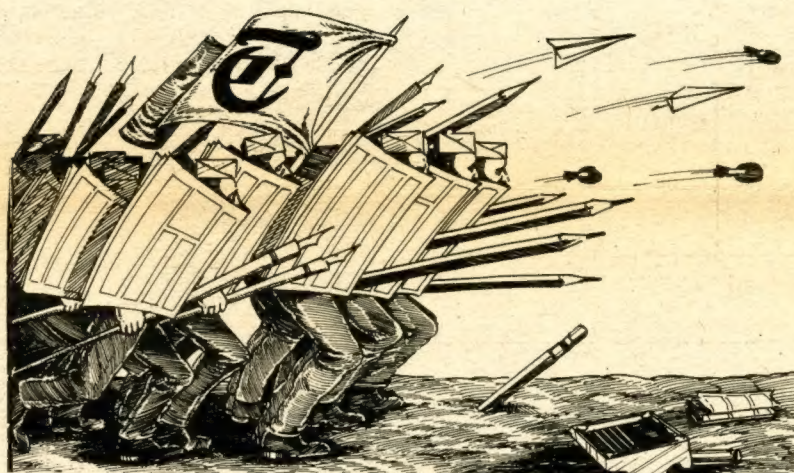
Programming, says Stirling, should be on a twenty-four hour basis, "because throughout the night, you could have open forums, you could have video tapes of every important thing that happened during the day and run everything in totality.

"So there wouldn't be this editing and manipulation of news," which Stirling calls "the curse of our society."

If the community isn't opened up and

*continued*

## A CBC in print



While Geoff Stirling questions the right of entrepreneurs to bandy about a television licence at the public's expense, some recent discussion has generated more concern about the publisher's right to manipulate, close or suspend what is in fact a public medium - the daily paper.

One recent development to emerge from this growing concern was the suggestion that the government become involved in the print medium. It has become involved to some extent already, backing book publishers, and through the Canada Council, backing writers, albeit writers they like.

Several individuals have since come up with the idea of a CBC in print, consisting of a number of regional papers with a central wire service providing national and international news based in Ottawa.

One of the originators of the "CBC in print" scheme, Toronto Star reporter Ron Lowman explained that the papers would have to be in strategic locations. "By strategic," he said, "I mean having papers in places like a one newspaper town, like Edmonton or in New Brunswick, where all the media with one

exception are owned by K.C. Irving, or in Halifax, say, which was judged by the mass media committee (the Davey Commission) to be a lousy newspaper town."

The papers, according to Lowman, would be pretty much autonomous, devoting, as he says, "great gobs of space to their local problems and they could use the national news service as they see fit."

One of the obvious advantages to a government owned news agency is the possibility of greatly expanding our own foreign news coverage. "One of the great recommendations to come out of the mass media committee," Lowman said, "was that the papers which are members of Canadian Press, and this includes all the dailies across Canada, should pay a little more money for the service, so that CP can put more men overseas in sensitive spots so that we don't have to rely on the Yanks for their news coverage which comes at certain times with a very heavy American slant to it," Lowman said.

Considering the mountain of money being poured into the CBC, Lowman feels that government participation in print would hardly pinch the public purse.



dict two types of modification of the Indian way of life through the project — modification of the ecology and the invasion by an alien population upsetting native life.

In the area of human resources, the report's recommendations are interesting: "Promote information and training programs for the local population and the incoming whites... A master plan must be developed to harmonize white man's tourism and culture with the cultural life of the local population."

In concluding, the report sees "only one ecological impact of potentially alarming proportions and significance — the impact on the native population of the area."

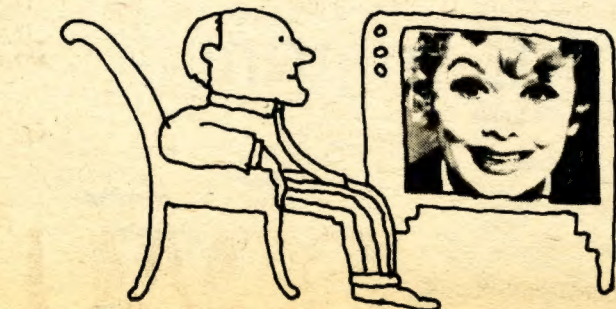
The report calls for "intelligent planning" and states that "the construction program must be sufficiently flexible so that, if monitoring reveals that serious physical consequences are being incurred, modifications can be made quickly enough to avoid sudden irrevocable damage."

It admits that some impacts are unavoidable: the flooding of forest producing lands, loss of fish who ascend rivers to breed and some reduction in sediment and nutrients reaching sea level.

The report concludes that any effects will probably not be more than local, unless developments in Ontario, the prairie provinces or the Northwest Territories involving rivers that flow into James Bay or Hudson Bay could mean cumulative effects at some unknown point.

Finally, the report presents a comparison between James Bay and the Aswan Dam, regarded by many as ecologically disastrous. Their conclusion is that James Bay isn't as vulnerable to irremediable damage, particularly since climate and water conditions are different. The chief similarity, on differing scales, lies in the disruption of local life.

allowed to be heard, according to the broadcaster, we're doomed to remain fragmented groups.



Stirling admits that finding a balance and coming up with a cross-section of the community is, as he puts it, "a hell of a problem". But there are a lot of things now which help solve at least part of the problem. "You could have," Stirling suggests, "10 videotape packages, say, available to people throughout the city so that groups could get together to cover projects that people are into throughout the city."

"You could even have dramatic and original shows videotaped and, say, have the best one of the week aired on the channel. By using these small packages," he maintains, "you can get a cross-section of the city, more than you ever could with the big and expensive mobile units."

"You still have to have a basic commercial programming block, say from seven to ten in the evening. There's only so far you can go beyond the level of consciousness till you have nobody viewing, so you have to have a base for viewing," he explains.

But three hours given up to commercial-type programming isn't all that much of a concession when a station is operating round-the-clock. It still leaves loads of time to have a watchdog camera at City Hall making sure that people know how Mayor Drapeau is planning their lives and provide perhaps a little time for people to discuss his plans.

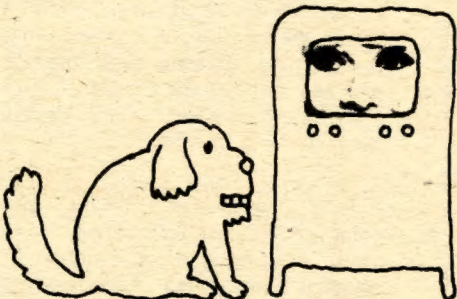
"It never entered their heads (at Marconi) that I was going to question the validity of their right to sell their licence

at the highest amount of money they could get," Stirling says. "What they're saying in effect is that they have the right to decide what's going to go on that channel in the way of commercials for the next 20 years."

"It's simply this—that if you have to take in twenty or so million dollars before taxes to pay for \$10 million for the plant and then \$10 million for Marconi's profit and on top of that pay the interest on loans which may come to a million a year, then you have to take the next 15 or so years to pay it off."

And you just have to break that figure down to figure how many commercials you're going to have.

"You want to know what that comes to?" Stirling challenges. "It comes to seven months of commercials. Seven months!"



Broadcaster Stirling figures his offer of only \$5 million is fair in light of the channel's commercial prospects which look grimmer by the day, he says, because of cable. If the current American audience grows in Canada, CFCF will be forced to cut their advertising rates in half in the next twenty-four months. So he says instead of taking in their projected revenue of 9 million dollars, they will be taking in 4½ million.

"So I think," he says, "that it's a fair price to pay book value plus 10 percent."

This is not Stirling's first foray into Montreal television. When private TV first opened up, he and neurosurgeon Dr. Wilder Penfield made a joint application for a licence in 1960, and were turned down. "I was a prominent liberal person at the time and with Diefenbaker in power, there was no way they would have let me have the licence," Stirling says.

Stirling feels that the new CFCF should be run as a public company and stock made available in limited blocks to Montrealers, making sure that no one has absolute control and also keeping it in Montreal hands. The new CFCF would also offer their own employees stock options, a natural enough thing, Stirling thinks, since they are the people who have to live with it.

In the end Stirling wants groups of Montrealers, concerned about community television, to make themselves heard when the CRTC hearings come up in June. It's not so much that Stirling in fact wants a TV station. "As a broadcaster I felt I had to express the opinion that what is happening is wrong and that the community will have to live with it for the next twenty years."

In fact, Stirling thinks the plant concept could stand some improvement. "First," he says, "you should have two or three small studios around the city — you don't have to be centralized."

"There should be much more done with small commercial cameras. Traffic and weather could be covered in the street as

they happen. Why the hell should you have to read a map to find out what the weather is?" he challenges.



In the end, Stirling doesn't really care about the CFCF plant. "Hell, if Bronfman wants CFCF studios, he can have them. We just want the licence. The station is being sold, not in the normal way that TV stations are sold, but it's being sold because they have to relinquish the licence and what Marconi is trying to do is relinquish it at the highest price."

"And what I contend is that they don't have the right to sell the two together. They don't have the right to sell the licence which really belongs to the public."

And it's not simply a matter of looking for another licence because if it was, Stirling says that he would be more than willing to start up another station. "But this is the only VHF channel available and it will probably be the only VHF channel available for the rest of your life, unless there is a technological breakthrough." Cable TV is coming, Stirling concedes, "but not for another two years anyway" and besides that, he says, cable at the moment seems to be helping American TV more than anything else, because it makes so many more American channels available even though it does maintain a so-called community channel.

## notices

FURNISHED ACCOMMODATION: All types needed to rent visiting faculty July-August; contact Georgie at 879-2865.

### Friday, March 31

The University will be closed.  
The Libraries will be closed.

### Saturday, April 1

The Libraries will be open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

### Sunday, April 2

The Libraries will be closed.

### Monday, April 3

There will be no Day Division classes and the University will be closed until 5 p.m.  
Evening Division classes will be held.  
The Libraries will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 11 p.m.

NOTE: Study rooms H-431, H-437 and H-1227 will be open on Saturday, April 1 and Monday, April 3 only during the same hours that the Libraries are open.

**Classified:** High school and first and second year university mathematic tutoring. Reasonable rates. Patrick Grasset, 284-3484.



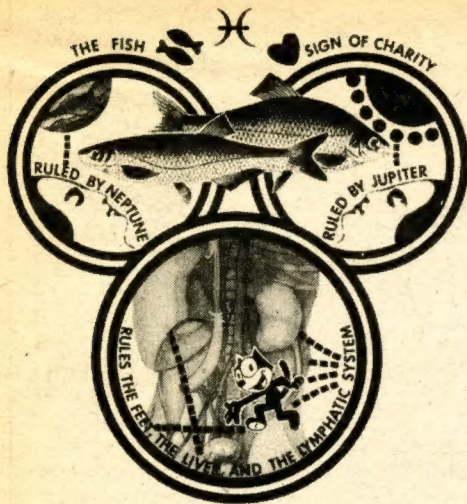


## Very fishy

Quebec's northern developers may put an end to Atlantic salmon if they continue their present insecticide spray operations.

This warning comes from the biology chairman at Sir George Williams University in a soon-to-be-published paper in *The Atlantic Salmon Journal*.

### PISCES



Dr. Gérard Leduc and graduate student George Kruzynski say that methoxychlor, a commonly used insecticide, is killing off the fish. Evidence gathered by Kruzynski shows that brook trout and Atlantic salmon could be seriously harmed through spraying operations along Quebec's north shore and Labrador. The insecticide was found to readily accumulate in the body tissues of the fish, causing serious damage to kidney and liver.

Methoxychlor has been used in increasing amounts since 1969 as a replacement for DDT. In Quebec it is sprayed directly into the water to kill the eggs of mosquitoes and blackflies which are a nuisance in construction camps, lumber camps, mines and towns.

While the insecticide is causing serious fish kills, it is said to be harmless to humans, an argument used by those doing the spraying.

Dr. Leduc points out that most if not all spraying is the responsibility of an "outside authority" - an Ontario expert acting as private consultant. The paper claims

that the use of methoxychlor for blackfly and mosquito control has failed to bring anything but short-lived relief from the biting insects. Resistance has already been noticed, and the insecticide also has been eliminating natural predators of blackflies and mosquitoes. In the absence of natural control, the pests soon proliferate in numbers greater than before; the only solution to date has been to apply still more insecticide. "Clearly such a procedure is a most primitive and naive approach at control and is disastrous on aquatic ecosystems," the authors say.

It is the first time that the use of pesticides in Quebec has been questioned. "It appears that methoxychlor is useless and dangerous. . . and unless other safe and economically feasible control measures are found, perhaps the nuisance of the mosquito and the blackfly may be the price that man must pay for living and working in these areas if a balance between environmental quality and economic goals is to be achieved," the report concludes.

## Future non-shock

A low pollution propane gas-driven car is being built by a team of mechanical engineering students at Sir George Williams University.



### The Paper, March 20

For those who think sports are degrading or incompatible with the function of the University I submit the reguttal - "Try it, you'll like it."

Wayne Gray

Reguttal rebistered, gut let's tagle it, huh? (burp)

The car will be entered in the Urban Vehicle Design Competition, a North America-wide auto contest being held at MIT this August.

Innovations include a method of dissipating crash energy (the "shear plane" protection system) that results in relative safety at 50 m.p.h. collisions, and bumpers (deformable "egg-crate" structures) which will prevent any damage to the car at 5 m.p.h. impact.

Students are now at work on a used Austin Mini, converting the engine to a propane system and building a body designed for safety. They believe that a small, safe, low cost, low pollution vehicle for commuting and shopping is a pressing need.

To bring the car in at a low price, the design sacrifices luxury for utility and ease of handling and maintenance. Front and rear sections of the two-passenger car will be identical; no chrome parts will be used to cut down on dangerous glare and glaring costs.

The project recently received a \$4,000 grant from the federal Department of

Transport. The prototype, costing around \$9,000, should be ready for road tests by the end of June.

## NRC loves SGWU

SGWU has received \$325,760 in National Research Council fellowships, a 13% increase over last year.

The breakdown is as follows:

<b>Engineering</b>	
Electrical	\$ 96,900
Civil	64,480
Mechanical	64,980
	<u>\$226,360</u>
<b>Science</b>	
Biological Sciences	\$29,250
Chemistry	26,500
Mathematics	11,500
Physics	18,000
	<u>\$85,250</u>
<b>Arts</b>	
Psychology	\$14,150

# SGWU



"I got my job through SGWU"

says Mark Prent, famous artist.

"Members of the university community were always there when I needed them," minced the young inventor of the prickle, now doing postgraduate studies in Toronto. You too can do your thing at SGWU. Phone Kenny at 879-4233. A prickle for your thoughts that will last you a lifetime.



Dirty old monkey King Kong protects his lovely Fay Wray from the monstrous attentions of a rival in the Conservatory of Cinematographic Art's on going horror festival.



# SGWU THIS WEEK

Photos and notices of coming events should be in by Wednesday noon for Thursday publication (basement, 2145 Mackay) or call Maryse Perraud, 879-2823.

## friday 24

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.  
STUDENT TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION: Meeting at 8:15 p.m. in H-520.  
HUMANIST SOCIETY: Dr. George Campbell, chemistry department, on "Chemical Control of Mood and Behaviour" at 8:30 p.m. in H-420.  
SIR GEORGE STUDENT MOVEMENT: Meeting at 3:30 p.m. in H-415.  
POLITICAL SCIENCE & SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY: Prof. Aristide Zolberg, University of Chicago, speaks on "Moments of madness: The utopian tradition in French politics" at 2:30 p.m. in H-820.  
ALUMNI ART GALLERY: Exhibition of paintings, sculpture and mixed media by Ari and Jacky Wloski at 1476 Crescent St., last day.  
WEISSMAN GALLERY & GALLERY I: Undergraduate students exhibition, through April 11.  
GALLERY II: Multi-media exhibit by art education students, through April 8.  
CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Svengali" (Archie Mayo, 1931) with John Barrymore and Marian Marsh at 7 p.m.; "The Walking Dead" (Micheal Curtiz, 1936) with Boris Karloff, Marguerite Churchill and Ricardo Cortez at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).  
KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: Alexander Zelkine in concert 9 p.m. at 1476 Crescent; 75¢ students, \$1 non-students.  
FACULTY CLUB: Annual general meeting and election of officers at 5:30 p.m.; TGIF 5 - 5:30 p.m., party and debate after meeting.

## saturday 25

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: Alexander Zelkine in concert 9 p.m. at 1476 Crescent; 75¢ students, \$1 non-students.  
MENSA: Meeting 1 - 5 p.m. in H-415.  
CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "2001" (Stanley Kubrick, 1968), with Keir Dullea, Gary Lockwood and William Sylvester at 6 an 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

## sunday 26

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Breathing Together: Revolution of the Electric Family" (Morly Markson) (English with French subtitles), with Allan Ginsberg, Buckminster Fuller, Abbie Hoffman, Jerry Hampton, John St. Clair, William Kunstler, Don Knox, Claes Oldenburg,

John Lennon, Yoko Ono and Timothy Leary at 7 and 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).  
THEATRE I: Workshops in Birks Hall from 1 p.m. on.

## monday 27

ALUMNI ART GALLERY: SGWU student graphic retrospective: 1966 - 1970, through April 7 at 1476 Crescent.  
C.I.T.: "The Prisoner" (Peter Glenville, 1955), with Alec Guinness, Jack Hawkins and Wilfrid Lawson at 8:30 p.m. in H-110; 50¢.  
UNIVERSITY COUNCIL ON STUDENT LIFE: Meeting at 5 p.m. in H-769.  
ENGINEERING: Seminar with Dr. S.W. Director, University of Florida, 9:15 - 10:30 a.m. in H-915-1.

## tuesday 28

REFERENDUM: Voting on proposed Students' Association constitution 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on seventh floor of Hall Building, third floor Norris Building for Commerce students.  
ENGINEERING: Seminar with Dr. S.W. Director, University of Florida, 2:30 - 4 p.m. in H-915-1.

## wednesday 29

REFERENDUM: Voting on proposed Students' Association constitution 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on seventh floor of Hall Building, third floor Norris Building for Commerce students.  
SGWU: General membership meeting 3:30 - 6:30 p.m. in H-520; guest speaker Alywin Berland, executive secretary of CAUT, on "Problems in Collective Bargaining."  
KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: New Montreal poetry featuring Ruben François, Trudi Small, Dave Labute, John Healy and Marc Plourde at 9 p.m., 1476 Crescent; free.  
ENGINEERING: Seminar with Dr. J.F. Kaiser, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Whippany, New Jersey, 3:30 - 5 p.m. in H-925.

## thursday 30

ENGINEERING: Seminar with Dr. J.F. Kaiser, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Whippany, New Jersey, 10:15 a.m. - 1 p.m. in E-2 (Sociology annex), and 3:20 - 4 p.m. in H-627.  
CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "One Million Years B.C." (Don Chaffey, 1967), with Raquel Welch, John Richardson and Robert Brown at 7 p.m.; "Journey to the Center of the Earth" (Henry Levin, 1959), with Pat Boone, James Mason and Arlene Dahl at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

## friday 31

E.S.A.: "Bedazzled", British comedy, at 8 p.m. in H-110; 99¢

## sunday 2

HELLENIC SOCIETY: Meeting 1 - 5 p.m. in H-110.  
THEATRE I: Workshops in Birks Hall from 1 p.m. on.

## tuesday 4

GEORGIAN CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Meeting 2:30 - 4 p.m. in H-937.

## thursday 6

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Alpha-ville" (Jean-Luc Godard, 1965), with Eddie Constantine, Anna Karina and Akim Tamiroff at 7 p.m.; "Psycho" (Alfred Hitchcock, 1960), with Anthony Perkins, Janet Leigh and Vera Miles at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

## friday 7

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "King Kong" (Ernest B. Schoedsack and Merian Cooper, 1933), with Fay Wray and Bruce Cabot at 7 p.m.; "The Fearless Vampire Killers" (Roman Polanski, 1966), with Sharon Tate, R. Polanski and Jack MacGowran at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).  
POETRY: L.E. Sissman reads his poems at 3 p.m. in H-651 (mixed lounge)

## ISSUES & EVENTS

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